

with better air and less smoke. It is possible that a cave room was used for storage purposes, that it could be viewed as a kind of forerunner of the modern clothes closet in which a great variety of things are stored, sometimes to overflowing.

Small boughs were used as roof beams for the annex room. These beams made possible fairly substantial roofs. A hole in the roof served as an entrance way and a crude ladder was used to reach the roof. By pulling up the ladder, protection against marauders was obtained. The size and shape of these annex rooms can be seen in Bandelier from the foundation stones and the small holes cut in the rock wall for the ends of the roof beams.

When another room was needed, the wall of an annex room already built in addition to the cliff wall was used, requiring the building of only two new walls. In some cases two- and three-story rooms were built; and in some, rooms were built out from the cliff wall two and three rooms deep. The ruins of "Long House" in El Rito de los Frijoles are seen to wind along and around the canyon's steep sides continuously for about a seventh of a mile. It represented the construction of 200 rooms or more, and has been referred to as the longest house ever built by man.

The third type of cave dwelling was more advanced and complicated than the earlier types. The people utilized large natural caves, seen so abundantly in Mesa Verde. Rooms were built out of stones and mortar, adjoining one another, sometimes two, three, and more stories high along the front of a large cave. It is estimated that at least 1,000 caves in Mesa Verde were so utilized. The frontline appearance today, eight centuries or more after these dwellings were built, is castlelike. The inner rooms were dark and used for storage purposes. Probably more than one clan lived in some of the caves, and in a few cases a cave housed an entire village.

The largest of the cave dwellings in Mesa Verde is "Cliff Palace." It is 325 feet long, 100 feet deep (extending back into the cliff), and it contained 200 rooms and 23 kivas (special underground ceremonial circular rooms). Through the course of time the people who lived on the Mesa in pit dwellings moved down into the natural caves in the sides of cliffs along the precipitous walls of the twenty or more canyons extending up into the Mesa from the south. These natural caves gave better protection than the pit dwellings not only from the heat of summer and the cold of winter but especially from enemy groups. They could be reached only by narrow and tortuous trails of several hundred feet from the canyon floor, or by sliding or crawling down the overhanging brow

of a precipice. Sometimes ladders were needed to get down the face of a precipice; sometimes it was necessary to crawl through a narrow tunnel or push one's way through a slot between boulders.

Considerable skill must have been shown in building these stone dwellings, made with crude stone implements and with clay mixed with water for mortar, that enabled them to withstand the weathering processes of heat and freezing, of driving rain and sleet during the centuries since they were deserted about 1280 A.D. The castlelike appearance of the stone buildings of a village along the front of a cave when viewed from across a canyon is impressive and in the moonlight awe-inspiring. One wonders what the daily life of the people was like and what were their social activities, some of which the writer has summarized elsewhere.³ In the museums at Mesa Verde, in Santa Fe, and elsewhere, are diaramas giving details in a three-dimensional way of the daily life of these stone-age folk.

3. *The Apartment House.* Since the rooms of the cliff dwellings adjoined one another, the ensemble constituted a kind of proto-apartment house. However, when people built rooms adjoining both at the side and on top of previously built rooms on a canyon floor and away from canyon walls, an early type of apartment house became clearly recognizable and reflected a considerable advance in the evolution of housing.

Tyuonyi, the circular apartment house that was built on the floor of the canyon of El Rito de los Frijoles (Bandelier), probably had its origin in a row of connected rooms constructed in a circle around a courtyard; another row was built outside and attached all the way around to the rooms of the first row, then a third and a fourth row; then a row on the top of the first and second ground rows, then a third story of rooms. Entrance to the rooms of this circular apartment house was made only from inside the courtyard, but entrance to the courtyard was made through a passageway sixty feet long, with a narrow semi-circular entrance that could be guarded by a sentry.

This circular apartment building probably was constructed over a considerable period of time beginning around 1300 A.D., and is judged to have been occupied by a village of possibly 300 men, women, and children. The apartment house on the open floor of a canyon was a new adventure in housing, well protected from enemy attacks. Stone and mortar and adobe were used. The result was much more healthful than the pit dwellings or the cave dwellings. It was easy of access for friendly neighbors. Farming could be carried on in the canyon all about. Small

³ "The Social Life of the Cliff Dwellers," *Sociology and Social Research*, 41: 214-21.

game was at hand. In this secluded valleylike canyon, the occupants of the circular apartment could live in comparative ease and peace. Of all the first large apartment houses in the world, *Tyuonyi* was an interesting example; the Pueblo Bonito apartment, shaped like a capital D in Chaco Canyon dates back to the twelfth century.⁴

The rectangular and terraced apartment houses of Taos, New Mexico, represent another forward step in the development of housing. The circular form of construction around a courtyard was not easy to build, but offered convenient protection. The rectangular type of apartment dwelling must have developed when danger of human attack had considerably decreased. Security was obtained by having no entrances from the ground level, but only from holes in the roof. The ladders which were used in order to reach the roofs could of course be pulled up to the roofs in case of danger from attack.

One reason that these apartment houses grew like Topsy over a long period of time is suggested by the marriage system.⁵ Inasmuch as when a daughter married it was not uncommon, among the early Pueblos, for instance, for a room to be built next to or above the mother's room, the result was accretion after accretion to the original structure. Apparently in this way the five-story apartment buildings came into being and reached their fullness of stature five centuries or more ago, and at least some time before the Spanish came in 1540. While suffering deterioration over the centuries, they are still good enough to be occupied today—at least in part—and represent half a millennium of occupancy and an important stage in the evolution of housing.

Especially interesting is the terraced aspect of the Taos apartment structures. While not necessarily planned to afford more light and better air, the terraces serve those useful purposes well. Likewise while not specifically planned to afford open-air work spaces and child-care spaces, these advantages are characteristic of the terraced apartment construction, even in prehistoric days. The roofs of the rooms below a given floor level serve the people well who live on that level. The utility of the free roofs must have been generally recognized, and the terraced plan definitely maintained for utilitarian purposes. Since there were no elevators and older people found it difficult to climb to the upper levels, young couples usually occupied the fourth and fifth level rooms. However, last summer when the writer asked at Taos if the highest rooms there were occupied, an older Indian resident of a first floor level replied in the negative,

⁴ Devereux Butcher, *Exploring Our Prehistoric Indian Ruins* (Washington, D.C.: National Parks Association, 1955), pp. 5-8.

⁵ *Ibid.*

explaining that "young people today are too lazy to climb up there." The terraced apartment buildings of Taos may be viewed as interesting prototypes of modern apartments in which so many urban dwellers live today.

4. *The Single Dwelling and Reversions.* When the individual pioneer spirit developed and the danger from enemy attacks had subsided, the single family house became common. The shotgun, with its blazing reach, kept occasional marauders at bay. This type of housing was not attained until comparatively modern times in the New Mexico-Arizona-Colorado region.

When population at one spot increases greatly and the private property system develops, land values make the single family dwelling impracticable for all except the very wealthy. As a result, there is a reverting to the apartment dwelling. Moreover, today, when dangers from atomic bombing arise, the civil defense authorities in many localities recommend that holes be dug in the ground again and a reversion be made at least temporarily to a modified form of pit dwelling which dates back to stone-age people.

In conclusion, it is at least interesting to ask if any new stage in the evolution of housing will develop, or if the apartment house that originated in prehistoric days is to be the final main stage in the evolution of housing.

PACIFIC SOCIOLOGICAL NEWS

University of Arizona. Dr. Frederick A. Conrad has retired as head of the Department of Sociology. He has been a member of the department since 1922 and will continue teaching on a part-time basis. Dr. Ralph R. Ireland has joined the staff as professor of sociology and head of the department. He comes to Arizona from Chicago, where he had been the executive director of the Chicago Lighthouse for the Blind. His areas of specialization include statistics and research methods. A new program in correctional administration has been added to the offerings of the department. This curriculum leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Public Administration with a major in correctional administration. It is under the direction of Dr. Clyde B. Vedder, who joined the department in 1956. Mr. Joseph F. Pobrislo, who was recently awarded the A.M. degree in sociology, has been appointed instructor in sociology at Long Beach State College.

University of California, Berkeley. Dr. Leo Schnore of Michigan State University joined the department in September 1957 on a joint appointment with the School of Public Health. He will present instruction in the areas of urban sociology and demography. Dr. Martin Trow of Bennington College has accepted a joint appointment in the field of educational sociology between the Department of Education and the Department of Sociology and Social Institutions. Dr. Lewis A. Coser of Brandeis University will be a visiting associate professor during the 1957-58 academic year. He will offer courses in the area of social theory. Dr. Erving Goffman of the National Institute of Mental Health will serve as visiting assistant professor during the second semester of the 1957-58 academic year. He will present instruction in the field of social psychology. Dr. Nathan Glazer will be a visiting lecturer in the department during the 1957-58 academic year.

University of New Mexico. An eight-week conference and work session sponsored by the Behavioral Sciences Division, Air Force Office of Scientific Research, was held at the University of New Mexico during the summer of 1957, from mid-June to mid-August. The conference was under the direction of Dr. Paul Walter, Jr., professor of sociology, and Dr. Ralph D. Norman, professor of psychology. Preparation for publication of research reports resulting from the conference is now under way.

University of Southern California. Dr. Maurice D. Van Arsdol, Jr., joined the department as an assistant professor. He formerly taught as an instructor at the University of Washington, where he took his doctorate in August of this year. Dr. Van Arsdol will specialize in ecological research and offer courses in related areas. Dr. Edward C. McDonagh has returned to the department after an absence of one year, during which time he was the Smith-Mundt Visiting Professor to Sweden and taught at the University of Gothenburg and the University of Lund. He completed one phase of a study on occupational elites, using a Swedish sample which will later be compared with a matched sample of Americans. Drs. Martin H. Neumeyer and Harvey J. Locke attended the American Sociological Society meetings held in Washington, D.C.

SOCIAL THEORY AND RESEARCH

PERSONALITY IN YOUNG CHILDREN. By Lois Barclay Murphy and Associates. New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1956, Vol. I, pp. xx+424; Vol. II, pp. xii+267.

For those interested in the developing personality of the child, these two volumes offer some notably excellent materials graphically presented. The first volume is devoted to a rehearsal of the methods adopted by the authors for the study of personalities of young children, while Volume II demonstrates the applicability of those methods in the case of a single normal child. This methodology has been utilized at the Sarah Lawrence Nursery School and encompasses the "use of free or unstructured techniques both with concrete structured materials (miniature life toys, sensory toys, Rorschach) and with the most plastic materials (dough, cold cream, and easel painting); and structured methods such as ego-blocking techniques, games with balloons, and leadership games." Dr. Murphy claims that the use of this methodology has shown "new depths of insight into the personality of the young child." Interesting too has been the utilization of the play and activity techniques for gaining a more comprehensive understanding of how these function in the early social situations which confront normal youngsters. Outstanding is the reportorial skill of the authors in writing the stories about the various children. The detailed story of Colin, comprising the whole of the second volume, shows how the child attempted to relate himself to his family, other children, and the world outside, along with the development of his ego and creative drives.

M.J.V.

THE FRONTIERS OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, In Honor of Radhakamal Mukerjee. Edited by Baljit Singh. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1956, pp. xi+519.

For three decades Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee, vice-chancellor of the University of Lucknow, India, has played a significant and influential role in the growth of social science. His writings have manifested a world outlook, originality, research vigor, philosophical acumen, and humanitarian concern.

This volume in his honor is edited by Dr. Baljit Singh, professor and head of the Department of Economics and Sociology at Lucknow. After a foreword by Sir S. Radhakrishnan, vice-president of India, and an autobiographical statement from Dr. Mukerjee, thirty-six subsequent chapters by authors from India, America, Britain, and Germany consider a variety of topics relating to Dr. Mukerjee's research interests, embracing social theory, relationships between social science and ethics, ecology and regional research, institutional economics, art, and religion.

It is impossible, within the space of a brief review, to do more than summarize the major contents of this work. Dr. Mukerjee's contributions toward an integrated view of the social sciences, a corrective balance to overspecialization and artificial compartmentalism, are the product of a wide acquaintance with the literature of Western social science and philosophy, blended with his own rich Hindu tradition. In an important chapter, "A General Theory of Society," he sets forth his unified orientation of personality, value, and social structure. Man, value, and region, he shows, are interdependent and reciprocal elements.

The remainder of the work is organized into nine sections, comprising related chapter topics. "The Reintegration of Social Science" contains a paper by E. S. Brightman, a comparison of Mukerjee and Parsons by M. Gottlieb, a study of stratification by Parsons, and a discussion of sociology and ethics by Samuel L. Hart. "Social Science and Valuation" includes three papers on the significance of values, followed by "Social Physics," with papers by E. S. Bogardus, F. S. Chapin, and S. C. Dodd.

A fourth section, "Regional Sociology," deals with the prospects of this specialty, its social psychology, and the scientific concept of the region. This is followed by four papers on ecology by J. A. Quinn, L. von Wiese, E. W. Burgess, and Rupert Vance. Population theory and institutional economics are treated by Indian and American writers. Another field in which Mukerjee has pioneered, mysticism and the sociology of art, receives attention from Sorokin, Hocking, and Mukerjee's colleagues; and the final chapter, "Indian Economics and Sociology,"

portrays the economic problems of the subcontinent together with the rise of sociology in India and Dr. Mukerjee's role in its development.

This stimulating volume is a noteworthy contribution, both as a timely indication of a growing unity in the humanistic disciplines and as a well-merited international recognition of a singularly distinguished academic career.

JOHN E. OWEN

Florida Southern College

THE CHILD WITHIN THE GROUP. An Experiment in Self-Government.

By Marion E. Turner. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1957, pp. vii+93.

The present monograph attempts to describe a "social experiment" in order "to settle conflicts on a more permanent basis and by common consent." Its purpose was "to air out the minds and feelings of children in a schoolroom and to turn their bases of dispute into workable principles for conscious conduct by means of a free discussion of their common difficulties." The experiments centered around such problems as how to cope with children who look to adults for help in their relationship with other children and are, therefore, in danger of losing caste with their peers. Various roles were established, such as a channel of communication, duties of chairmanship, participation. The author found that the development of self-control in young children is a "social freedom out of which natural self-control problems may arise." Again, the process of achieving self-control must involve an "experienced need for the correction of an emotional disturbance which has come about in the children's interpersonal relationships." And the development of self-control in individual children is conditioned by "success in the application of conscious standards."

HANS A. ILLING

SOCIETY AND CULTURE: An Introduction to Sociology. By Francis E.

Merrill, with the assistance of H. Wentworth Eldredge. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1957, pp. xxv+502.

This is more than a mere revision of the earlier (1952) edition. The main title has been changed from *Culture and Society* to *Society and Culture*, and the conceptional scheme has been changed. The concept of society is basic to the approach used, and culture is the second main concept. The material is organized into five main parts, each containing five chapters.

Society and group interaction is not only the introductory section, but it represents the key to the system of analysis. After a brief introduction to the study of sociology, social interaction is described as the central fact of society. It is the unifying theme of the book. Special attention is given to small group interaction, primary and secondary groups, and group norms. Culture is analyzed in relation to personality and the group. The social structure of society is described in terms of the population, race, caste, class, and social mobility. The section on institutions and the community is devoted to a description of the basic social institutions and their function, especially the family, and brief descriptions of the urban community and of human ecology. The final section is devoted to collective behavior and social change, including social and cultural change, the characteristics of collective behavior, crowd and public, voluntary associations, and social problems. To devote only one chapter to social problems in modern society seems to minimize the importance of social disorganization.

The concise descriptions of the basic sociological concepts, the extensive footnotes and bibliographies to recent publications, and the concrete materials make this one of the more usable textbooks for introductory courses in sociology.

M.H.N.

THE ANATOMY OF FREEDOM. By Henry Pratt Fairchild. New York: Philosophical Library, 1957, pp. x+110.

This book was being put into type when Dr. Fairchild died in October 1956 and represents his last thinking on the important theme of freedom. He examines the belief in freedom and seeks "the possibilities of achieving the maximum realization of what is one of the greatest and most cherished values of mankind." He finds that most persons think they have more freedom than is actually the case. "The illusion of freedom is a genial illusion." He cites a considerable number of "cases" of freedom. He points out, for example, how an American college or university president is not free, for "he must seek to please five different constituencies whose interests are largely conflicting if not actually antagonistic—the students, the faculty, the alumni, and the general public, and . . . if it is a state institution, the politicians."

"Majority rule" in a democracy suggests limited freedom of the individual who is in a minority on any subject. The area of human relationships "has now become global," but "the world today is essentially in the vigilante stage of the early Western frontier," for where everyone is free "to carry a gun, no individual is really free," and "this holds

for nations as well as for persons." The "nearest approach to complete freedom" is "to share equally with other mature citizens in the determination of the rules of the game." These statements will serve to illustrate the incisiveness of Professor Fairchild's thinking even in his last days.

E.S.B.

THE AMERICAN SEX REVOLUTION. By Pitirim Sorokin. Boston: Porter Sargent Publisher, 1957, pp. 186.

Three years ago Professor Sorokin wrote a magazine article entitled "The Case Against Sex Freedom," which attracted a great deal of attention and numerous comments. Many complimentary letters received by him contained requests for an expansion of the article into a non-technically written volume. The requests have been attended to by the appearance of this book. Its theme may be said to have been sounded by the following: "Our civilization has become so preoccupied with sex that it now oozes from all pores of American life." Handled in typical Sorokinesque fashion, hammerlike blows are struck against the increased rate of divorce, the growing inability for mutual adjustment among the married, the decline of parental love, increase of sexual promiscuity, and a growing sex addiction with a consequent weaning away from "the controls of the restraining psychosocial factor-values." In the course of the discussion, Sorokin indicts for their preoccupation with sex some eminent American writers—Dreiser, O'Neill, Lewis, Hemingway, Faulkner, Steinbeck—as well as some of the sculptors, painters, musicians, and advertisers, to say nothing of the motion pictures and television. "Our mores have changed so notably that continency, chastity, and faithfulness are increasingly viewed as oddities, as the ossified survivals of a prehistorical age," he declares. There does seem to be strong objective evidence to support him in many of his contentions, but lost forever for evidence are the subjective states of those people who lived in the past or the prelibidinal ages. Mayhap their thoughts about sex, unspoken for posterity and nonprinted, would have been hair-raising too. Did sex ever take a holiday? It may even be that its actions were vilely laden but went unrecorded in days when there were no magazines devoted to the scandalous and no columns devoted to the gossipists. Be that as it may, the present does need the correctives Sorokin suggests, all of which are attendant upon an "essential desexualization" of our culture and the elimination of the "dregs of sexual pollution." From sex anarchy to sex order is told in seven scalding and censorious but sometimes scolding chapters.

M.J.V.

METHODS OF GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY. By Raymond J. Corsini.
New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1957, pp. xi+251.

The author, a sociologist and criminologist and presently a research associate with the Industrial Relations Center at the University of Chicago, has written a book, which, despite its controversial contents, may well become "popular," particularly in the classrooms of the universities. First, few, if any, texts on group psychotherapy are presently available; second, few authors, if any, use the eclectic approach; and few are research minded and scholarly inclined. The author uses a great deal of material (he is also responsible for having gathered the most comprehensive bibliography on group psychotherapy presently available)—perhaps too much, as it often interferes with reading. He attempts to be unbiased toward the various schools of thought, although he is admittedly an "Adlerian." And he succeeds in presenting to the reader the essence of group psychotherapy as currently practiced in this country. The only major flaw seems to be his chapter on historical developments, as he appears unaware of the sociologists as the "fathers" of group psychotherapy, primarily Simmel and von Wiese, the latter with his *Beziehungslehre*, the former with his *Lehre des Konflikts*.

HANS A. ILLING

THE SUTHERLAND PAPERS. By Albert Cohen, Alfred Lindesmith, and Karl Schuessler. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1956, pp. 330.

As the editors point out, "few American criminologists have had an influence on criminology comparable to that of the late Edwin H. Sutherland." This collection of papers written over a period of twenty-five years, some of which were previously unpublished, represents a significant contribution to criminology. After an introduction which summarizes Sutherland's main contributions, the papers are classified as follows: "Differential Association," "White-Collar Crime," "Crime and Social Organization," "Juvenile Delinquency," "Control of Crime: General Considerations," "Control of Crime: Current Trends," "Methods and Techniques," and "Evaluations of Criminological Research." The selected bibliography lists the writings of Sutherland on various subjects.

Sutherland's first major contribution to criminology was the publication of a textbook on criminology in 1924, and the last paper was a critique of Sheldon's *Varieties of Delinquent Youth*. Sutherland's main

interest was in the theory of crime causation, but his critical appraisals of theories, research, and other matters in criminology and penology are equally important. Considerable space is devoted to the papers dealing with his famous "theory of differential association," which constitutes a set of propositions purporting to account for criminal behavior. The papers in this section indicate how Sutherland first conceived of the basic ideas related to the theory, how it was formulated and revised, and his own critical evaluation of the basic hypothesis. It is evident that he anticipated most of the criticisms. His studies of "White-Collar Crime" and the control of crime were equally noteworthy. His interest in penology and crime prevention was subordinate to his concern with the causation of crime, but he was well informed in the practical matters of penal policy. While he regarded his own theories as tentative, he emphasized the importance of rigorous definition, critical analysis, and empirical validation. He applied the same standards of research and criticism to his own works that he used in appraising writings of others. He was a painstaking worker. His writings are known for their "clarity, simplicity, and unpretentiousness."

M.H.N.

THE CONCEPT OF DEVELOPMENT. Edited by Dale B. Harris. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1957, pp. x+287.

During a three-day conference held in December 1955 at the University of Minnesota to celebrate three decades of research in child growth and development, seventeen papers were presented by representatives from the fields of philosophy, the natural sciences, medical and social science, and the humanities. Editor Harris has arranged these contributions under five headings: (1) Issues in the Study of Development, (2) Biology and Growth, (3) The Development of Human Behavior, (4) The Concept of Development in the Humanities and Social Sciences, and (5) Social Applications of the Developmental Concept.

In the first essay, the editor introduces the many difficulties which face the efforts to define the concept of development, whether those efforts be expressed in physical or mental terms, in medical terms, or in ontogenetical terms, to name but a few. Educators, as well as psychologists, have been busy with the phenomena of child development and growth, medical men with the physical growth of children, and anthropologists and sociologists with the development of social systems. Through the various essays, one may see the necessity for a pluralistic approach instead of a unitary one, since no general agreement has as yet been reached, nor does one seem likely in the immediate future. The

"problems of semantics and logic" must first be solved before hitting upon a unitary system "for the organizing processes in individual and group behavior which is mediated symbolically."

All the papers are intensely interesting for the specific problems revealed. For illustration, take J. P. Scott's paper on the genetic and environmental differentiation of behavior as it claims that heredity is one of the many determinants of behavior, and that knowledge of heredity tends to emphasize the "inevitability of variation and hence of individuality." Or, Herbert Heaton's paper, entitled "Clio Puts the Question," in which he asks how one knows that "human society is an organism, a unit, or anything else comparable to what the natural scientists explore." The volume as prepared makes for enjoyable and enlightening reading for those interested in the subject of development as an issue in the study of human behavior.

M.J.V.

MAN AT THE CROSSROADS. By Jose Ferrater Mora. Translated from the Spanish by W. R. Trash. Boston: Beacon Press, 1957, pp. 253.

The book revolves around the question: "Is it possible to integrate our steadily enlarging societies and ultimately the whole of human society—in forms of higher material and spiritual life?" The philosopher-author gives an affirmative answer. In Part I he discusses the history of the thought backgrounds of this problem and in Part II tackles the problem in terms of contemporary society—its crises, needs, and trends. The "dehumanization of human existence" by technology need not occur if intelligence will recognize the limitations of techniques. Social organization is essential, but it faces the problem of maintaining a mean between a completely open society and a completely closed one, between "mysticism and mechanics." Social planning is likewise essential, but it can bring variety or slavery. It can strangle personal freedoms or it can create new freedoms. Planning "for planning's sake," as well as a total lack of planning, "will bring chaos." Both "communism and supercapitalism have been in agreement" regarding "planning to the limit." Not planning for "the highest efficiency of society" but for the wisest freedoms for persons is desirable. Four basic beliefs are urged by the author, namely, "God, man, society, and nature," and also vital is the seeking of a dynamic equilibrium between them. The needed procedure will make man an end but not deify him, will maintain organization "without completely destroying freedom," will develop techniques, but "without killing the spirit." These suggestions furnish important points for social philosophy to consider.

E.S.B.

SOCIOLOGY OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. By Marshall B. Clinard. New York: Rinehart and Company, Inc., 1957, pp. xx+599.

This is one of the best books on social deviation. It is designed for courses usually designated as "social problems," "social disorganization," and "social pathology." The term "social deviation" is preferred, rather than the others, because the author feels that it more objectively and accurately describes the forms of behavior discussed. The main purpose is to deal with "certain deviations from social norms which encounter disapproval and to which theory and concepts derived from sociology and social psychology may be applied."

The first part is devoted to the problem of social deviation, with special chapters on urbanism, economic and technological changes, and certain controversial theories of deviant behavior. In Part II a variety of problems of deviant behavior are discussed, including crime and delinquency, types of offenders, drug addiction, alcoholism, functional mental disorders, suicide, marital and family maladjustment, and minority group problems. The final section emphasizes the social control of deviant behavior. The emphasis is on the phases of human behavior which constitute forms of social deviation, rather than on problems which involve primarily economic, political, and public health affairs.

"Social relationships and expectations of behavior are regulated through social norms, often referred to as standardized ways of acting, or limits of variations of behavior." Deviant behavior implies some form of deviation from social norms. However, the author points out that all forms of behavior, including deviant behavior, are human behavior. Deviant behavior is a matter of degree. There is no sharp line of demarcation between deviant and nondeviant behavior. Deviant behavior should not be approached from a particularistic angle, such as the theories that deviants are feeble-minded, have certain body types, or that deviation can be explained in terms of particular psychoanalytic principles.

Numerous tables, figures, charts, and footnotes are used to present the data in an objective manner, but the critical analysis of the material is even more significant. The treatise is obviously designed for the more advanced students in sociology. Such deviant forms of behavior as delinquency and crime, including criminal attitudes, murderers and sex offenders, career criminals, drug addiction, alcohol drinking and alcoholism, and suicide seem to be overemphasized, and it is difficult to explain some of the problems of old age and of minority groups under deviant behavior. Each chapter has a summary and a limited annotated bibliography.

M.H.N.

STATISTICS OF FARMER COOPERATIVES, 1954-55. By Anne L. Gessner. Washington, D.C.: Farmer Cooperative Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, General Report 31, 1957, pp. 73.

The statistics found in this document when compared with similar figures for the preceding year show an increase in the total gross volume of business of farmer cooperatives from 12.2 billion dollars to 12.5 billion dollars. There was a slight decrease in the 7,607,660 membership of the earlier year, which however was "a good deal less" than the yearly decrease in the number of farms in the United States. A consolidation of some of the smaller cooperatives is found in examining the 9,887 farmer cooperatives in 1954-55. Of the major farm products marketed by cooperatives in the given year, dairy products ranked first; then in order came the following products: grain, livestock, fruits including vegetables and nuts, cotton, and poultry.

A.R.R.

MODERN SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY IN CONTINUITY AND CHANGE.

Edited by Howard Becker and Alvin Boskoff. New York: The Dryden Press, 1957, pp. xiii+756.

The development of sociological theory since World War I is portrayed in commendable fashion through the selected readings included in this finely conceived volume. Editors Becker and Boskoff have arranged these so as to attain what amounts to an orderly and well-organized display of a survey of various sectors in the field of sociological theory. Part I is devoted to Boskoff's presentation of the "roots" of modern sociology as found in the works of Comte, Marx, Spencer, Gumplowicz, Ross, Simmel, Sumner, Ward, Tarde, Giddings, Max Weber, and Cooley. Part II is entitled "Major Strands in Theory and Methodology," Part III, "Some Specializations in Modern Sociology," including essays on small groups, social disorganization, social stratification, the Sociology of Religion, of Art, of Knowledge, and of Law, while Part IV deals with "Convergences of Bordering Fields with Sociology." The last part offers sociological research and theory as it has developed in Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan.

The materials in the readings should prove invaluable for both students and instructors in sociology, not only for the historical perspective but also for those areas in research and theory which have been in the limelight recently as indicating trends or those which may be in need for further exploration. A few of the readings may be singled out as being particularly significant without discounting the others.

These are Jensen's "Development in Analysis of Social Thought," "Recent Analyses of Sociological Theory," by Schermerhorn and Boskoff, Becker's "Current Sacred-Secular Theory and Its Development," Franz Adler's "The Range of the Sociology of Knowledge," and Young and Freeman's "Sociology and Social Psychology." Some of the articles had to be shortened, according to the editors, and perhaps this reveals why a few of the readings lack some definite essentials at times, one being that on the sociology of art, which just about scratches the surface area of this sector.

Much credit should be bestowed upon the editors for undertaking this work, a task which they state came largely into being through the suggestion made by Professor Znaniecki, who when President of the American Sociological Association in 1954 asked for a series of dove-tailed papers dealing with sociology since World War I. Many of the readings were initiated by this request. Disturbing an otherwise nicely printed text is some conceit of the printers involving the letter T throughout. Summary: Excellent shorthand descriptions of the paths and alley-ways, some of them blind, which sociology has traveled since 1918.

M.J.V.

ALCOHOL SALES EXPERIMENT IN RURAL FINLAND. By Pekka Kuusi, 1957, pp. 237.

THE EFFECTS OF DISTILLED AND BREWED BEVERAGES. By Martti Takala, Toivo A. Pihkanen, and Touko Markkanen, 1957, pp. 195.

DRINKING AND DRINKERS. By Erik Allardt, Touko Markkanen, and Martti Takala, 1957, pp. 163. Helsinki: The Finnish Foundation for Alcohol Studies. Distributor outside of Finland: Almqvist & Wiksell, 26 Gamla Brogatan, Stockholm, Sweden.

These three reports are a part of the "Alcohol Research in Northern Countries." The research design and methods of research were carefully planned and applied, and the results represent objective data of drinking in Finland. American studies of alcoholism and discussions of research methodology are extensively used.

The first report gives an account of the use of alcoholic beverages at test localities and the quantities consumed in these areas, the drinking milieu in rural areas, opinions regarding beer and wine stores, and the changes in drinking caused by the introductions of these stores. The second report deals with the difficult problem of measuring the effects of the use of distilled and brewed beverages. Pihkanen studied the physiological and neurological effects, including the effects on pulse rate

and blood pressure, sensomotor reactions, and changes in intellectual performance due to intoxication. Takala concentrated on psychological effects, including intoxicated behavior in group interaction situations and individual differences in intoxicated behavior. The second report describes drinking norms and habits (Allardt), differences in personality structure between alcoholics and the normal group (Markkanen), and methodologic problems and procedures of alcohol psychology.

M.H.N.

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR. By Ralph H. Turner and Lewis M. Killian. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1957, pp. x+547.

This book has the advantage of both textual and reading materials for discussing its subject matter, collective behavior. It begins with an excellent and well-pointed review of the historical contributions of all those writers, sociologists, psychologists, psychoanalysts, political scientists, and others who in the past have written on those phenomena related to collectivities—groups, crowds, mobs, publics, and public opinion. What is collective behavior? Here it is first defined as referring to the characteristics of groups, then it is contrasted with organizational behavior or group behavior governed by established rules of procedure, and with institutional behavior, then again it is noted as behavior in which “the absence of tradition-imposed stability leaves more room for group patterns to be shaped by the attitudes of individual members than in regularly organized groups,” and, finally, it may be noted that it has been defined as “the study of the behavior of collectivities.” These attempts at defining collective behavior indicate that confusion exists somewhere in the task of gaining a clear and succinct statement of what kind of behavior should be called collective behavior. Is one to assume that it is that type of behavior which departs from the expected and normal? No, for again the statement is made that much of it is rational. It is unfortunate perhaps that one comes to the conclusion that collective behavior is any kind of behavior that takes place within a collectivity. Which is all right if there be a clear notion as to what a collectivity is and how it differs from a group. Aside from this, a kind of struggle to define the subject matter, the book is extremely well organized, including readings that discuss social conditions and collective behavior, the social movement, the diffuse collectivity, and the social consequences of collective behavior. The list of readings does not appear in the table of contents, but they have been well chosen from among such authors as Wirth, Cantril, McWilliams, Lazarsfeld, Perlman, Sutherland, and

Simmel. Some are reports of instances among panic crowds such as the Boston Coconut Grove and the Chicago Iroquois Theatre fires. Others reveal theoretical considerations of matters pertaining to collectivities. The book does what it set out to do, "providing a baseline, however uneven, from which better maps of the field of collective behavior may be developed." If the field is somewhat smog laden and difficult to map, the authors have at least caught most of the signposts. M.J.V.

SOZIALPRESTIGE UND SOZIALER STATUS. By Heinz Kluth. Stuttgart, Germany: Ferdinand Enke Verlag, 1957, pp. vi+101.

Social prestige and its impact and implications on social status are investigated in this monograph. The author wonders whether prestige is a sociological or a psychological phenomenon and finds that much depends on the value underlying this phenomenon. Status, while intertwined with prestige, depends on *soziale Sicherheit*—social "security"—as defined by "instinct" or "impulse" psychology. "Instincts, in the ordinary sense of the word, are not found in man, but certain needs, although not strictly speaking inborn, are universal since they arise from the nature of man's biological situation after birth. Man . . . needs love and emotional security and . . . the awareness that he 'belongs' within the scheme devised by his culture and has a part, however humble, to play in that scheme." Kluth's bibliography is extensive and encompasses both German and Anglo-Saxon (particularly American) references.

HANS A. ILLING

ESSENTIALS OF SOCIAL GROUP WORK SKILL. By Helen U. Phillips. New York: Association Press, 1957, pp. viii+180.

After discussing the purpose of social group work and the development and the philosophic basis of group work skill, the author identifies and analyzes certain major characteristics of social group skill, namely, the ability to communicate with group members on a controlled feeling level and the ability to use "the reality of the present moment of time." She then takes up the most distinctive of social group work skills, that is, the stimulation and conscious use of group relations by the members and the worker "toward the goal of social growth of the persons and groups served." This is perhaps the most important chapter in a stimulating book that uses group workers' experiences extensively in illustrating the points that are described.

The author defines skill as "the capacity to perform." An important part of "group work purpose" is described as "the development of responsible behavior." Communication by group worker with group members through developing "helpful feeling relationships" is stressed. The two major purposes of group work are given as "the individual growth of group members and the development of the group as a whole for social usefulness." The author has demonstrated how social group work has superior possibilities for contributing to the science of sociology.

E.S.B.

INTRODUCTORY SOCIOLOGY. By Robert L. Sutherland, Julian L. Woodward, and Milton A. Maxwell. New York: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1956, pp. xxviii+598.

This is the fifth edition of a widely used textbook in sociology. Since World War II, sociology has made considerable strides in formulating basic concepts and in improving research methods and designs. Small-group analysis, intensive personality research, community studies, and other advances have been made possible by the use of new research tools and a constant reformulation of hypotheses. The newer studies have been utilized and analyzed in the new revision, but the reader is likewise impressed with the use of much of the older material. The present revision is less extensive than the previous one.

The theoretical aspects have been kept to a minimum. Extensive illustrative material makes the book practical and easily readable. Altogether, the authors used forty-eight plates, fifty-five charts and drawings, and eight tables to present the subject matter in a graphic manner. Besides, the book is well organized. The first two parts deal with man's cultural heritage and his social nature (personality). This is followed by five parts in which social interaction (social processes), certain forms of collective behavior, communities, social organization, and social change are described. Each chapter contains excerpts from selected sources, extensive footnotes, and a selected bibliography.

M.H.N.

DIMENSIONS OF CHARACTER. By Ernest M. Ligon. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1956, pp. xxix+497.

Professor Ligon, Director of the Union College Character Research Project, relates here the nature of that project in terms of the research designs being used to grasp the meaning of human personality and the experiences having impact on its growth and development. Ardent and sincere in his objective of determining that "almost every phase of the

moral and spiritual growth of personality can now be attacked effectively by scientific research," he believes that the Character Research Project results will bring about "drastic changes in the current methods of religious and character education."

His first four chapters are devoted to what amounts to a long lecture on research in general, designing of research projects, adventures in insight-hypotheses, and the biography of a research project. The next six chapters discuss personality dimensions, offering a dimensional-trait theory, dynamic frames of reference including the Christian concept of agape in personality and society as well as the testing for validity and educational goals. This section of the book is largely concerned with an ideal-type of Christian character and what the meaning of this may be for society. Some readers, not of the Christian faith, may wonder why the value judgments about it are subjected to scientific testing, i.e., "man's natural sympathy gains in power through Christian application of it," and "martyrdom is not a normal human trait, but Christian courage is." Some excellent materials on research as such and its tools appear in the book, making it useful for those interested in similar projects.

M.J.V.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND WELFARE

COMMUNITY CHEST: A Case Study in Philanthropy. By John R. Seeley, Buford H. Junker, R. Wallace Jones, Jr., and N. C. Jenkins, M. T. Haugh and I. Miller of Community Surveys, Inc., Indianapolis. University of Toronto Press, 1957, pp. vii+593.

This ponderous tome is essentially a report on the Community Chest of Indianapolis, but it is more than that, since it also discusses the general problems and methods of federated giving. It therefore includes much material from chests in other cities.

A staff of nine persons spent three years or more as participant observers and gathered the data used for the preparation of this report. The study suggests that the "Hoosier" possesses a significant identity which expresses itself in other relations than the philanthropic. The failure, regularly, of the local chest to reach its goal since World War II has required definite and intensive study. This failure need not be continued if the removable causes can be discovered and new methods and processes of campaigning be properly implemented.

Many questions are raised and their relations to philanthropic giving analyzed. Has the great increase of government philanthropy caused a decrease of the amount given to private organizations? What effect

is produced on the local situation by the national societies, six in number, that regularly ask for local contributions? Why does the Red Cross succeed when the Community Chest does not? What happens when the "tip-top executives" of corporate industry relinquish participation in fund-raising campaigns to the minor officials of their organizations? To what extent does the chest make separate appeals for funds unnecessary and undesirable?

These and other questions were considered and relative data thereon presented. Success of the chest may be measured by financial or social standards. Lack of organization among donors has been a most important condition responsible for negative results. The investigation emphasizes the absence of adequate teamwork. For example, the general chairman and the professional manager often work at cross-purposes. Also the paid staff has acted too independently. The chest has no research program and its social experiments cannot be satisfactorily evaluated. Per capita giving is below the recognized standard, and the very wealthy who should be reached by individuals of similar financial standing fail to accept their share of the obligation.

To improve its standing the chest must enlist and secure the services of the "tip-top" financial leadership and develop adequate planning of local service by way of budgetary control. It must give careful attention to the reasonableness of its aim and the efficiency of its operations. A donors' association would be helpful and could bring order out of the present confusion in respect to philanthropic giving.

The superiority of a united fund over the chest, which is partial and does not include all agencies, is discussed at length and ends with the following statement, "Whether or not total federation would be more efficient than other federated fund raising is difficult to guess."

For reference purposes this book will be most valuable. Few persons other than reviewers will read it in its entirety. A separate summary written in understandable English is needed to reach the "tip-top executives" whose eager cooperation in federated giving is required for success.

G.B.M.

A LOOK AT THURSTON COUNTY'S OLDER PEOPLE. By Carol Larson Stone and Walter L. Slocum. Pullman: Institute of Agricultural Sciences, State College of Washington, May 1957, pp. 54.

In this study of people sixty-five years of age and older, the data were obtained from a sample of 548 respondents divided in residence into three categories: city (chiefly Olympia), small town, and open country.

A great number of facts were obtained by means of the interview method. Sample facts are: six out of ten older persons reported that they had used their own private funds to meet their doctor and hospital bills; only 15 per cent had worked on a hobby "during the preceding week"; need for transportation was frequently mentioned by older people in all areas; 8 per cent did not know what to do with their free time, while 40 per cent said that "they didn't have enough time." The study is splendid as far as it goes, but more data of a sociopsychological nature would have added to the value of the inquiry.

THE PRISON AT PHILADELPHIA CHERRY HILL. By Negley K. Teeters and John D. Shearer. New York: Columbia University Press, 1957, pp. 243.

This book is an excellent contribution to the field of penology by two of the best men in the field today. Cherry Hill prison was built during the nineteenth century, a proponent of the Pennsylvania system as opposed to the Auburn system, which resulted in active controversy for more than half the century. As it turned out, opinion in the United States has tended to favor the Auburn system of "silence" instead of "solitude," but from this work of Teeters and Shearer a greater appreciation and significance of Philadelphia's Cherry Hill Prison are made available for the first time. The authors had to go to the archives of the prison, and, according to the publishers, these records had not been used before. As Max Grunhut indicates in the Introduction, "The root of the failure of the Pennsylvania System was the very fact it was intended to be a system." It was the idea in those early days that there must be a "system" which, once introduced and administered in accordance with precepts, should guarantee the desired results almost automatically. Grunhut concludes that the merits of Pennsylvania reforms are due not so much to the conception and consequent administration of their "system" but to the unobtrusive personal work with individual prisoners.

The influence of Cherry Hill was felt beyond the shores of the United States and exceeded the influence of its chief competitor, the Auburn system. Many famous personages visited the United States to learn more of this approach to the treatment of crime and the criminal. Alexis de Tocqueville, Gustave de Beaumont, Demetz, the founder of Mettrai, and the architect Blouet came from France; J. J. Gurney, brother of Elizabeth Fry, and William Crawford came from England. In addition to the professionals, came such well-known authors as Charles Dickens, Harriet Martineau, Captain Marryat, and others who

wanted to see for themselves the newest method of treating those convicted and sentenced for their crimes.

The concluding chapter concerns itself with the rise and fall of the Pennsylvania system, an appraisal of the system, and the last days of the separate system. In addition to a complete index, there are four appendixes furnishing more research data. This valuable study is recommended to anyone interested in the nature of crime and its treatment, particularly to those interested in the etiology of penal process.

CLYDE B. VEDDER

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UNSETTLED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES. By D. H. Stott.
New York: Philosophical Library, 1957, pp. 240.

For the professional person concerned with the welfare of disturbed children, whether he be teacher, social worker, psychologist, sociologist, this volume contains considerable material of interest. Dr. Stott, a research fellow at the Institute of Education, University of Bristol, presents some provocative ideas. Not all are new, but they are clearly and freshly—sometimes even with a refreshing naïve quality—delineated.

Dr. Stott, beginning with the irrefutable importance to a child of a sound family life, considers the question of what is a sound or "good family" from the point of view of the child, and declares that it "is not at all obvious indeed which of our parental inadequacies matter little and which matter much." He describes twelve ways in which a family may fail to be a good one, with the result that the child becomes insecure and may break down in delinquent or other maladjusted behavior. These "patterns" of family failure are presented as an aid in diagnosis of the individual case.

Several criticisms are offered by Dr. Stott with reference to present methods of dealing with unsettled children (an adjective which this reviewer believes to be more descriptively adequate and comprehensive than the usual "disturbed children" term that is more commonly used in America). Among his targets are (1) the concentration of efforts to deal with children in a state of crisis and breakdown rather than during that phase when the antisocial attitudes are being formed; (2) the narrowness of our concept of emotional maldevelopment; (3) the inability of clinics to provide "casualty treatment," of summing up the emotional situation of the child quickly and "straightaway to set about putting it right"; (4) the intelligence testing which frequently not only is irrelevant but constitutes a hindrance to effective diagnosis because of

the way it tends to dominate the mind of the psychologist or others involved in diagnoses—and even treatment—of a child's situation.

In this volume, Dr. Stott has developed a general theory of maladjustment. He raises questions about the fashionable word "aggression" and concludes that we cannot understand and deal with the maladjustments of childhood until we have a much more refined terminology than that of "aggression."

FRANCES LOMAS FELDMAN

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THE PROTECTIVE CODE. A Swedish Proposal. By Thorsten Sellin.
Stockholm: Department of Justice, 1957, pp. 56.

The improvement of a penal code is difficult because any system of dealing with crime involves so many participants: the legislators, the police and detectives; the courts; attorneys, both defense and prosecuting; and the agencies for carrying out the sanctions. It is difficult also because it involves "the offender's personality and his environmental circumstances." In Sweden a number of new developments are taking shape, such as "protective training" and "protective internment."

MARRIAGE. By Earl Lomon Koos. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1957, pp. xxi+344.

This revision is similar to the original edition published in 1953, except that chapters have been rearranged, there is less reliance on Grove's writings, and more material is included in those sections which deal with preparation for marriage, especially the dating and courtship stages. The objective is to use the main findings of research to aid students in building a more adequate philosophy regarding marriage. The book is designed for students rather than for instructors or those who desire more extensive source information. Footnotes and bibliographies are kept to a minimum. One of the weaknesses of this as well as of the earlier edition is the lack of publication dates of the books referred to. Some of the material is out of date. For instance, Table I, p. 19, gives the legal requirements for marriage in the United States. No source or date is given, but the data are obviously old, for a number of states have changed their laws governing minimum age requirement, and some have added blood test requirements, while others have changed the requirement regarding the waiting period. Otherwise, the book is quite usable as a text.

M.H.N.

MODERN COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE. By E. E. LeMasters. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1957, pp. 619.

LeMasters has presented a readable and fairly complete discussion of the subject. The book is divided into three parts: Perspective, The American Courtship System (which is a unique contribution of the book), and Marriage in Modern Society. The twenty-seven chapters run through a variety of subjects, from "pinning" to "Military Service and Courtship," from "Wives Who Work" to "Marital Failure." The book is well documented with research data, especially the much-cited studies of Terman, Burgess and Cottrell, Burgess and Wallin, and Locke. In addition, there are references to the work of Duvall, Winch, Kinsey, Orlansky, and many others. On the other hand, there are, as with most of the books in this field, the usual clichés and perfunctory statements that may bore the more able students.

It appears to the present reviewer that many texts in this lush, though increasingly competitive, market suffer from being neither fish nor fowl. They are apparently aimed at the freshman, or perhaps the high school senior, and hence must not be, for sales purposes, too profound. Yet they should be scientifically respectable. While marriage courses provide an obvious function for our late adolescent, it seems that the more traditional marriage and family course offers much of the same material in a more scholarly fashion. LeMasters' book reflects this dilemma. Yet of the works in this area it is one of the most adequate ones.

ROBERT C. WILLIAMSON
Los Angeles City College

COOPERATIVE SWEDEN TODAY. Revised Edition. Manchester, England: Cooperative Union, Ltd., 1956, pp. 198.

This new edition of the outstanding work in English on the cooperative movement in Sweden today contains 26 more pages than the 1952 edition, and brings the statistics for the most part to and including 1955. A new chapter has been added, entitled "Recent Developments" and dealing with major changes in the operation and structure of cooperatives in Sweden since 1951. Special attention is given to the changes effected by the Swedish Cooperative Societies' Law of 1951 as relating to allocation and surplus and use of share capital, boards of management, general meetings, voting at these meetings, and so on. Three aspects of the Swedish Cooperative Movement receive special treatment: namely, electricity supply cooperatives, domestic freezing plant cooperatives, and

centralization of the dry goods trade. The active price policy of consumer cooperatives is discussed and defended.

The author is English and received a part of his educational training at the Cooperative College in England. He has been on the staff of Kooperativa Forbundet for a number of years, where among other activities he has been rendering vitally important public relations service to a constant stream of visitors who come to Sweden from many countries to learn about its remarkably well operated cooperative institutions.

E.S.B.

CODETERMINATION. *Labor's Middle Way in Germany.* By Abraham Shuchman. Washington: Public Affairs Press, 1957, pp. vi+247.

Although *codetermination*, a new term in the vocabulary of labor, has been defined variously by those in the new West German labor movement where it seems to have originated, it may be taken to suggest what in the United States would be called economic or industrial democracy. Consequently, it refers to the cooperative agreement reached by representatives of workers and management on an issue involving manpower use, social welfare, or economic decisions in general. As a program, it proposes "the establishment of institutions administered jointly and equally by labor and management" for the purpose of "controlling managerial decisions and offering advice regarding economic and social legislation." Three types of codetermination exist, the most elementary being the right to veto or to invalidate decisions made by some other authority, in which case the matter must be reconsidered; the second involves the right of the workers to make decisions with management (codecision); the third declares the right of the workers to make decisions, subject, however, to the veto power of some other body. Economic activity is noted as taking place on four levels: the plant, enterprise, industry, and the economy. The author states that codetermination differs from cooperation in that the latter refers to the workers' influencing decisions without being responsible for them when made. Final judgment of the success of the movement awaits further testing. Shuchman avers that full codetermination will imply "a redistribution of economic and political power among the power blocs in the German economy and polity, a redistribution in favor of organized labor." However, there is little or no assurance that a planned and managed economy will be compatible with democratic functioning. It does hold promise that with good administration, the social control of

industry will be enabled to steer a course between capitalism and collectivism which would provide for more efficient social living. In discussing all of this, the author has injected an excellent historical account of the German labor movement.

M.J.V.

DIE KRIMINALITAET DER KINDER. Eine Kriminologisch-jugendpsychiatrische Untersuchung. By Heinz Leferenz. Tuebingen, Germany: J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), 1957, pp. 140.

The present monograph aims to examine empirically and theoretically the criminality of children based entirely on developmental viewpoints both psychopathological and sociological. Hence the writer's frame of reference encompasses medical, psychological, and sociological material, all of which is German and few probably known to American students. Each of the seventeen chapters contains ample case material, numerically numbered throughout and totaling eighty. Based on the studies of Koch, Kretschmer, and Leuner, the author finds two "characteristic" types of disturbances during the "first change of Gestalt" occurring between the sixth and the seventh year in a child's life: development of an inner tension and countertension between retarded and accelerated "particles" of personality and, second, a persistence of a naive and infantile *Kernbereich*—personality-core—of a psychopathic personality, characterized by hard-to-reach waywardness and *Schwererziehbarkeit*, difficult to train. The monograph may raise reservations but is hard to withstand because of its immense stimulation, particularly since theory and empiricism (through clinical material) are closely interwoven.

HANS A. ILLING

SOCIAL POLICIES FOR OLD AGE. By B. E. Shenfield. New York: The Humanities Press, Inc., 1957, pp. 236.

Methods of financing pensions and health and welfare services for old people have had considerable and increasing attention in the United States as our society has risen to meet the challenge of old age dependency and concomitant problems. But the old age insurance and public assistance system here is young compared with that of Great Britain. In some opinions, the controversial economic, social, and financial ramifications of the basic questions of public policy affecting the old age programs are inherent in the relative newness of our social security system. It is, then, timely to study Mrs. Shenfield's review of social provisions for old age in Great Britain and to realize how closely the questions of social policy parallel those in this country.

Mrs. Shenfield, formerly a Lecturer in Social Studies at Birmingham University, writes from the authoritative standpoint of a person with intimate knowledge and experience in working with old people. She deals with them as producers as well as dependents, considers their relationships with industry, reasons for retiring or continuing at work, pensions, housing, medical care, and residential care and domiciliary welfare services. In examining the problems of old age dependency, the author urges the importance of recognizing the needs of the old as a part of the total pattern of interdependence in family and community over each individual's lifetime. She points to the dangers of developing social patterns which apparently confer benefits upon the elderly, yet which are hostile to their interests—dangers in which there may be created a meaningless old age in which the older person loses the satisfaction of functioning as a worker and becomes instead the recipient of well-meant benevolence.

This volume provides a picture of the current programs for old age in Great Britain that is comprehensive and concise. American readers will find it of special interest to compare this book with Wilbur J. Cohen's new book on "Retirement Policies Under Social Security" (University of California Press, 1957).

FRANCES LOMAS FELDMAN

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YOUTH AND CRIME: Proceedings of the Law Enforcement Institute Held at New York University. Edited by Frank J. Cohen. New York: International Universities Press, Inc., 1957, pp. 273.

The proceedings published in this volume include twenty articles, introductory statements for the various sessions, and a general conclusion. The papers cover a variety of subjects, including discussions of the problem of delinquency and the difficulties in measuring juvenile delinquency, legal aspects, the nature of offenses and their impact upon the community, causal factors in the home and community, control of delinquency and the responsibility of the community in a program of delinquency control, the functions of law enforcement agencies and institutions dealing with delinquents, and the organization of the community for delinquency prevention. Among the contributors of articles to this volume are such well-known writers as Sophia M. Robison, Paul W. Tappan, Harry M. Shulman, and noted judges and directors of institutions dealing with delinquents. The material is organized in a logical sequence of topics as presented in the successive meetings of the Institute.

M.H.N.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION. Second Edition. By Helen Clarke. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1957, pp. xiv+665.

This enlarged edition of the former book is divided into three parts: (1) Marriage, the Family, and the State; (2) Parent, Child, and the State; (3) The Dependent and the State. On each of the subjects treated, the author presents extended backgrounds, some of them reaching into times preceding the Christian era. Accordingly, the book not only is a presentation of social legislation but also yields the reader a picture of diverse transactions under the laws as they have operated from time to time.

Two valuable discussions relating to planned parenthood and sterilization are included. Progress in respect to birth control will be hastened by population pressures and improved contraceptive measures. Sterilization proceeds rather haltingly but is upheld as a eugenic measure. Both adoption and the child of unmarried parents receive considerable attention, but the illegitimate child of a married man also demands consideration.

The development of relief by public and private secular agencies has had an interesting history, but the extent of relief and social service by religious agencies in contemporary life is properly noted. The British security system as it culminates in social and income security measures is outlined, and needed modifications of the health scheme are anticipated. The various aspects of relief and security programs since the depression of 1930 are carefully outlined. Unemployment legislation also receives a chapter.

Owing to its encyclopedic character, the book will serve better as a general reference work than as a textbook. Lay persons interested in social work, whether public or private, will also learn much from its valuable pages. So much social legislation has been enacted since the first edition of the work was published that an enlarged copy presenting the significant developments in our federal program of social security is particularly apropos.

G.B.M.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF CRIMINAL POLICY. By the Department of Social Affairs, United Nations, New York, No. 10, 1956, pp. 215.

This volume, which is dated 1956 but which appeared in 1957, is another valuable document in the series of publications on criminal policy throughout the world. The current issue summarizes in English, French,

and Spanish an article on the institutional treatment of juvenile offenders in selected non-self-governing territories, the activities of the United Nations in the field of the treatment of offenders and the prevention of crime, governmental reports with respect to existing conditions, résumés of proceedings of various meetings of consultive groups, and information received from correspondence. The main data pertain to the extent and types of institutional treatment of juvenile offenders, the policies relating to institutionalization, and the conditions of delinquency in countries concerning which little information has been available. M.H.N.

THE SOCIOLOGY OF THE SCHOOL. By Myles W. Rodehaver, William B. Axtell, and Richard E. Gross. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1957, pp. viii+262.

This is a valuable book for student teachers as well as those already employed in the teaching profession. The approach is a practical application of the concepts and principles of sociology to high school group situations that arise in everyday classroom and campus relationships. It is well written in an easy, flowing style that attracts and holds the attention of the reader. This adds to the value of the book in classes of undergraduate student teachers who have a wide variety of academic and professional interests as well as those who have only limited backgrounds in the social sciences.

The book is divided into fourteen chapters, each dealing with some phase of the major theme of the work: "education is basically sociological." The authors contend that since school relationships are mainly group relationships, the main objective of education is to prepare the young for participation in their society. They explore ways and means of accomplishing this aim: (1) by examining the character of American society—its population shifts and growth, its occupational changes, its ecological patterns and processes, and the significance of these factors to educators; (2) by studying the social processes in relation to education; (3) by paying particular attention to socialization, an educational process—its role in relation to democratic participation in group life, its significance in working with the deviant personality and in shaping the curriculum in order to educate for social responsibility; (4) by learning how to use the sociometric techniques intelligently in the classroom—an analysis of discussion group roles and functions, of the value of sociodrama, role playing, and group problem solutions in small and large groups; (5) by considering current controversies in education—academic

freedom, religion and the public school, Federal aid to education, school desegregation—and the challenge these controversies present to the educator in today's public and private schools.

CECIL EVVA LARSEN

PEOPLES AND CULTURE

THE LAST MIGRATION. By Vincent Cronin. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1957, pp. 343.

This historical story is based on the facts relating to the folkways of a Persian nomad tribe and the courageous struggle of their leader to preserve their way of life.

NO FRONTIER TO LEARNING. By Ralph L. Beals and Norman D. Humphrey. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1957, pp. 147.

This monograph attempts to give insight into the Mexican student at home and his adjustment to university life in the United States. Most of the background information about the Mexican in his native land was gathered by the late Dr. Norman D. Humphrey. A core of nine Mexican students at UCLA was utilized as a basic group for intensive interviews. Written materials were also gathered from some fifty-two Mexican students representing eight colleges. This is the third monograph in a series on cross-cultural education sponsored by the Social Research Council and directed by Ralph L. Beals, who is chairman of this committee.

E.C.M.

HANDBOOK FOR AMERICANS. By Thomas S. Erlenbach. Washington, D.C.: Public Affairs Press, 1957, pp. 56.

Contains the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Monroe Doctrine, national songs, American holidays, presidential election returns, notable American speeches.

AN ESSAY ON MANKIND. By Gerhard Hirschfeld. New York: Philosophical Library, 1957, pp. 114.

Argues in behalf of the unity of mankind and proposes an organization, Friends of Mankind, to work toward an understanding of such a unity.

VIRGINIA HERITAGE. Edited by Louis B. Wright. Washington, D.C.: Public Affairs Press, 1957, pp. 50.

Under headings, such as roots of freedom, birth of democracy, men in bondage, Red Man's land, early industry, the various authors describe some of the cultural aspects of Virginia's history.

MITAKA: FROM VILLAGE TO SUBURBAN CITY. A Study of Tokyo's Urban Fringe. Mitaka, Japan: Rural Welfare Research Institute, International Christian University, 1957, pp. 39.

In this "condensed English version" by Dr. Jesse F. Steiner of a study of Mitaka, the city in which the International Christian University is located, a succinct report is given of the development of a rural village into a suburban city of 70,000, with extensive industrial and business establishments and educational institutions. A large part of this study was made by a research staff composed of Japanese members of the faculty of the International Christian University. Dr. Steiner deserves special credit for preparing this condensed report for the use of English readers. Mitaka is seen as a growing suburb in definite need of adequate city planning unless it is to follow "the traditional patterns of urban congestion and lose all present advantages of a suburban city."

E.S.B.

AMERICAN MINORITIES. Edited by Milton L. Barron. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1957, pp. 518.

This outstanding book of readings has been organized around the following topics: race and religion, prejudice and discrimination, American Indians, Negro-white relations, American immigration, ethnic stratification, Roman Catholic-Protestant relations, Jewish-Gentile relations, minority group reactions and adjustment, and, finally, intergroup harmony and equality. The editor has done a splendid job of selecting articles that needed little editing and were fairly complete analyses of the problems examined. There is a mature objectivity concerning the great difficulty of improving intergroup relations which ought to prove significant during the period of initial integration of ethnic groups in several parts of our nation. Students will learn to appreciate the fact that some of the problems involved in intergroup relations have a stratification aspect; perhaps this area of ethnic relations has been too frequently omitted by many social scientists.

E.C.M.

RURAL POPULATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1851-1951. By John Saville. New York: The Humanities Press, 1957, pp. xvi+253.

This is a carefully prepared account of the migration of rural and village people in England and Wales to the cities since 1851. It is well supported by thirty-nine tables. This migration has been surprisingly high and relatively constant. The migrations were for the most part short in distance. The majority of the migrants were under thirty-five years of age. More women migrated than men. The more rural an area is, the greater the "outflow of population."

Industrial developments in cities have afforded new occupational opportunities. The occupations in rural areas have been declining faster for women than for men. The "facilities for the enjoyment of leisure" have been increasing rapidly in cities.

This migration movement has produced changes in "the structure of rural communities." There is an "unbalance between the numbers of the sexes," a loss of young people in rural areas, and a reduction of the population in the country and the villages "to the point where a lively social life is increasingly difficult to organize." The author concludes that "in the absence of positive action," such as revitalizing social units in rural areas and a modest industrialization, "rural depopulation and social decay will continue."

E.S.B.

RACIAL FACTORS AND URBAN LAW ENFORCEMENT. By William M. Kephart. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1957, pp. 209.

The problem of integrating white and Negro police officers on the force in Philadelphia is reviewed by an analysis of more than 1,000 completed questionnaires and over 100 interviews with persons representing several levels of the police personnel. The findings indicate that at the command level about 10 per cent of those interviewed believe the Negro patrolman should be given every chance to advance; about 15 per cent of similar personnel believe that in general the Negroes are definitely inferior as policemen; and, finally, about 75 per cent of the police commanders feel that police efficiency has nothing to do with color. The latter finding is a startling example of administrative objectivity. At the patrolman level it was discovered that 59.5 per cent of the white officers objected to riding with a Negro policeman in a red car. On the other hand, more than 9 out of 10 white police officers claim that it is a "good idea" to have some Negroes on the force. Dr.

Kephart's splendid study also disclosed that the more a white patrolman had worked with Negro policemen, the more likely it was that he would have opinions favorable to Negro patrolmen. White patrolmen who have lived in Negro neighborhoods are more likely to have favorable attitudes toward the Negro. Is there a change of attitude in working with Negroes or is the "willingness" to remain in a Negro neighborhood and to work with Negro police officers the significant item?

E.C.M.

THE GREAT SIBERIAN MIGRATION. *Government and Peasant in Resettlement from Emancipation to the First World War.* By Donald W. Treadgold. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1957, pp. xiii+278.

In this historical account of the migration of approximately 7,000,000 Russians across the Ural Mountains into Siberia, the sociologist will find source materials of value for the study of the movements of population. The desires for land and for freedom seem to have been the main motivational forces in this migration in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The author makes interesting comparisons between this large migration and the much larger one of 35,000,000 from western and southern Europe to the United States during about the same decades. There has been less mixing of ethnic groups in the Siberian migration than in the American one, but there has been a noticeable amount of "intermingling of Russians from different regions" and considerable "intermarriage between Russians and the Siberian natives." A serious conflict between communism and the Russian agricultural individualists who moved to Siberia has hindered the building of "the new Soviet man." More sociopsychological data would have enhanced the value of this important treatise.

E.S.B.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

THE BASEBALL PLAYER. *An Economic Study.* By Paul M. Gregory. Washington, D.C.: Public Affairs Press, 1956, pp. 213.

A great many facts of an economic nature are presented and discussed in this book about "a major American institution," and a few points of a sociopsychological nature are included.

THE GERMAN IDEA OF FREEDOM. *History of a Political Tradition.* By Leonard Krieger. Boston: Beacon Press, 1957, pp. xii+540.

The author essays the difficult task of showing what the relation has been, and how it has grown, between one conception of liberty in Germany that "could be realized only within the authoritarian state and of another that could be achieved in an absolute realm beyond all states." To this end he discusses the German political philosophy from the "Old Regime" to the modern struggle for a liberal state in Germany. Among other conclusions, the author is convinced that the Nazis "smashed the age-old association of liberty within the authoritarian state," and that the pre-Nazi patterns of freedom have been resumed in many ways by the new German Federal Republic.

CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS, BRIGHTON, 1957. Leicester, England: The Co-operative Productive Federation, 1957, pp. 88.

A superior printing job is represented by this comprehensive group of sketches about the different aspects of the cooperative movement in Britain, with a membership exceeding twelve million members. The clear-cut descriptions of the different types of cooperatives are supported by excellent photographs of the leaders of these democratically operated societies and shops.

WHAT THE CHRISTIAN HOPES FOR IN SOCIETY. Edited by Wayne H. Cowan. New York: Association Press, 1957, pp. 125.

In this book John Bennett sets forth "the tenable bases for a sober social hope," Francis Pickens Miller discusses "the relationship of churches and individuals" to politics, Kenneth Thompson deals with "the way in which Christian realism provides resources for understanding" in the field of politics, Margaret Mead treats of the relation of technical assistance to spiritual creativity, Reinhold Niebuhr and David Roberts discuss the danger of subordinating religion, for instance, to national pride as a substitute for religion. Other contributors are Amos Wilder and Paul Tillich.

ECONOMIC BACKWARDNESS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH. By Harvey Liebenstein. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1957, pp. 295.

The author discusses economic backwardness in terms of a "quasi-stable equilibrium system" and suggests a "critical minimum effort" as an economic adjustment measure.

PREHISTORIC RELIGION. A Study in Prehistoric Archaeology. By E. O. James. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1957, pp. 300.

The author, who is a professor emeritus of the History of Religion in the University of London, has produced a scholarly work dealing with religious beliefs of paleolithic, neolithic, and megalithic peoples. These beliefs involve burial customs, the "mystery of birth," fertility and the food supply, and the "sky-religion."

A BOOK OF CONTEMPLATION. By Dagobert D. Runes. New York: Philosophical Library, 1957, pp. 149.

This is a collection of about 900 brief observations of a philosophical nature arranged according to the letters of the alphabet. A few samples are: Force has made slaves of men, but it is justice that makes men of slaves; lack of punishment is no proof of innocence; jails—stables designed to improve ethics by herding together the sinners; a minority has no right to govern but a claim to be respected; morality is the observance of the rights of others; the press should be free but not loose; if each race were human, there would be only one.

THE ILLUSION OF THE EPOCH. Marxism-Leninism as a Philosophical Creed. By H. B. Acton. Boston: Beacon Press, 1957, pp. 278.

The author, who is a member of the faculty of the University of London, first discusses dialectical materialism and then scientific socialism including Marxist ethics. In addition, the philosophic views of Marx, Lenin, and Stalin are subjected to careful criticism.

REMOTIVATING THE MENTAL PATIENT. By Otto von Mering and Stanley H. King. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1957, pp. 216.

Based on a national survey of 30 mental hospitals, this study indicates how patients in such institutions may experience improvement as a result of the betterment of social and environmental conditions, such as pride in the patient's appearance, increased recreational activity, elimination of signs of restraint, development of a family spirit, emphasis on a more "hopeful" attitude on the part of the staff, inclusion of all ward personnel as a part of the treatment team. Among the more interesting chapters are those entitled Social Milieu and Patient Care, Social Self-Renewal and Community Volunteers, and Beyond the Legend of Chronicity.

CITADEL, MARKET AND ALTAR, EMERGING SOCIETY. Outline of Socionomy, the New Natural Science of Society. By Spencer Heath. Baltimore: The Science of Society Foundation, 1957, pp. 259.

Socionomy is described as a new natural science that "sets forth the processes and operations that nature, in her inherently evolving social order, does presently accomplish, has in fact achieved." The "creative and productive power of free enterprise" is called "the miracle of the modern age." It is urged among other proposals that free enterprise take over the "proprietary administration of the community services and properties."

IVAN AND ARTEMIS. By Panos D. Bardis. New York: Pageant Press, 1957, pp. 197.

A novel dealing in a dramatic way with the communist activities in Olympia, Greece, in 1947. Recruiting activities and rebellion against the violent method of recruitment are depicted.

ESSAYS ON AMERICAN HISTORY. By Mary H. Flournoy. Washington, D.C.: Public Affairs Press, 1956, pp. 55.

Contains chapters on The Founding Mothers, The Huguenot Influence in America, Mount Vernon Today and Yesterday.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION. By D. J. O'Connor. New York: Philosophical Library, 1957, pp. 148.

KARL LIEBRIECHT, MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY. By Karl W. Meyer. Washington, D.C.: Public Affairs Press, 1957, pp. 180.

THE AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION. By Wilbert M. Schneider. Washington, D.C.: Public Affairs Press, 1956, pp. 275.

CRISIS IN HIGHER EDUCATION. By Charles P. Hogarth. Washington, D.C.: Public Affairs Press, 1957, pp. 60.

CLOSED RANKS. An Experiment in Mental Health Education. By Elaine and John Cumming. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1957, pp. xx+192.

PERSONAL INCOME IN KENTUCKY COUNTIES IN 1955 and a Study of Personal Income in Kentucky Since 1929. By George M. Mall and others. Lexington: University of Kentucky, 1957, pp. 20.

ECONOMIC FICTIONS. By Paul K. Crosser. New York: Philosophical Library, 1957, pp. 322.

THE MIND OF THE MURDERER. By W. L. Neustatter. New York: Philosophical Library, 1957, pp. 232.

A case study of different types of murderers, showing different degrees of culpability.

SECOND REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT. By the President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1957, pp. 114.

This report deals with the need for teachers, the need for assistance to students, expansion and diversity of educational opportunities, financing higher education, and the federal government and education beyond the high school.

PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITIES. By Harold Palmer. New York: Philosophical Library, 1957, pp. 179.

Deals with schizophrenia, the depressive states, the obsessions, hysteria, the epilepsies, the tension syndromes, the paranoid states, and mania.

DIPLOMACY IN A DEMOCRACY. By Henry M. Wriston. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1957, pp. 115.

In this set of lectures given at the Associated Colleges (Claremont, California), the author defends the thesis that democracies in general and the United States can function well on the diplomatic front, and urges the development of an intelligent public opinion regarding foreign affairs as a guiding agency for diplomats, relative to over-all policies.

CO-OPERATIVE INFORMATION. Geneva: International Labour Office, 1957, pp. 82.

Discusses the development of cooperatives in various parts of the world, as Egypt, Denmark, Caribbean countries, Canada, India. Special materials are presented on industrial cooperatives in Asian countries.

WORLD RELIGIONS. By Benson Y. Landis. New York: E. P. Dutton & Company, 1957, pp. 158.

This is a useful handbook giving in a brief form data concerning the origins and religious beliefs of about forty different religions. A glossary defining selected terms is a helpful addition to a fair-minded summary of different religious beliefs.

THE GREAT FAMINE. *Studies in Irish History, 1845-52.* By R. Dudley Edwards and T. Desmond Williams, Editors. New York: New York University Press, 1957, pp. xvi+517.

This is a thoroughgoing study of Ireland on the eve of the "Great Famine," the agricultural factors and results, the political background and the organization and administration of relief, the medical history of the famine, the Irish emigration to the United States and the British colonies during the famine, and the famine in Irish oral tradition.

HOW TO WIN AND HOLD A MATE. By Samuel G. Kling. New York: PermaBooks, 1957, pp. 245.

This paper-bound book contains practical information on many topics relating to marriage, such as how to choose a mate, winning a mate, courtship and wedding customs, psychology and physiology of sex, parent and child, the golden years.

STAFFING SOCIAL SERVICES IN TEXAS. *The Problem and the Challenge.* By Charles W. Laughton. Austin, Texas: The School of Social Work of the University of Texas, 1957, pp. 84.

THE MYSTERIES OF SCIENCE. *A Study of the Limitations of the Scientific Method.* By John Rowland. New York: Philosophical Library, 1957, pp. 214.

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